HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1825. No. 272.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington April 5.		Fayetteville April 27.		Newbern. April 23		Petersburg April 29.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	125 a	130	100 a	125	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	45	60
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½		5½	6	6	6⅛	6	
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	16	20	15	20	15	16	—	
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	25	23	25
Corn,	bush.	45	50	70	75	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	14	15⅓	22	23	20	22	18	24
Candles, mould,	——	10	12	12	14	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114		80	85	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	450	600	425	500	700	800	450	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	—	
Iron,	ton	8500	9000	11000	12000	—		11500	12000
Lard,	lb.	8	8¼	7	8	7	8	—	
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—		150	175
Molasses,	gall.	25		32	35	30		35	38
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85		80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——	37½	40	42½	45	40	42½	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	325	337	350	400	350	375	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	75	80	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	50		65	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850	900	800	1050	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		150	200
Hyson,	——	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	550	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb	9	10	7	8	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	85	—		80	87
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	35	
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		350	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—			8	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

To Bridge Contractors.

THE undersigned having been appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a bridge across Haw river, at or near the Shallow ford, will, on the 14th day of May next, at the place for building, proceed to let the building of the same to the lowest bidder. The builder will be required to give bond with approved security, for opholding the bridge for seven years after it is completed. A plan and specification of the work will be exhibited on the day of letting. All those who may feel interested will do well to attend, as in all probability a great bargain may be had in the contract. There is a good saw-mill within less than two miles, and another building within three miles; and oak timber of the best quality can be had quite convenient in great abundance and on the best terms; provisions and labourers can also be had very low in the neighbourhood.

Henry Hurdle,
Andrew Hughes,
William Holt,
Chesley F. Faucett,
Wm. Montgomery, } Commissioners.

April 4. 68—

40 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Person county, N. C. this day, two negro man

Sam and Scott.

SAM is a very bright mulatto, light hair, his eye lids very full, and appear to be puffed or swelled much larger than common; he is rather slow of speech, about twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stout built, and very active: is a batter by trade, and can make a very good hat. His eyes are a sufficient mark to know him by. SCOTT is a bright mulatto, but not so white as Sam; he is about twenty years of age, stout and strong, about five feet nine or ten inches high; he has two very noted marks, one of his big toes has been cut off just above the nail, I believe there is none of the nail left; and a large scar on his back, occasioned by a burn when small; he is a stout, well set fellow. They will, no doubt, attempt to pass as free men, and perhaps change their names. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of them and securing them in any jail in the United States that I get them; or twenty dollars for the apprehension of one of them, and jail so that I get him again.

[illegible]eon Cochran.

70—

and

CONFECTIONARY.

R. L. COOK takes this method of informing the citizens of Hillsborough, that he has established a Confectionary in the house adjoining the store of J. P. Steed & Co., where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the various articles in his line. The following compose a part of his present assortment, viz.

Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
Apple ditto,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Cicily Madeira,
Country Wine,
Cherry Bounce,
Cordials, assorted,
Newark Cider,
Staughton's Bitters,
Spice ditto,
Loaf Sugar,
Candy, assorted,
Almonds,
Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Cakes of all kinds,
Smoked and pickled Salmon,
Scotch Herrings,
English Walnuts,
Spanish Segars,
Cheese,
Alexandria and water Crackers.

Expects in a few days,

Codfish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Pickled Oysters,
Scaly Barks,
Madeira Nuts,
Oranges,
Limes,
Lemons,
Brown Stout,
Soda Powders,
Extract of Lavender,
Lemon,
Orange,
Cinnamon,
Lavender Soap,
Rose ditto,
Musk ditto,
Transparent ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
&c.

with a general assortment of Toys.

Ice Creams will be furnished throughout the season.

April 12. 69—

Labourers Wanted

On the Cape-Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

Hamilton Fulton,
March, 9. 66—6w State Engineer.

THOMAS DAY,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform them that he intends continuing his business at his old stand, and is well prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Mahogany, Walnut, and Stained Furniture.

He has on hand a small stock of Mahogany Furniture, made of the best St. Domingo mahogany, in the newest fashion, and executed in the most faithful manner;—and also some Walnut and Stained Furniture, and high and low post Bedsteads, turned according to the latest paterns; all which he will sell at reduced prices and on the most accommodating terms.

Feb. 22. 62—6w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article their line, for cash, or on a short credit; a I will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and are now opening, their spring supply of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine blue and black broad cloths,
Ditto ditto cassimeres,
Blue and gray cassinett,
Drab and black striped satteen,
Vigonia cassimere,
Striped florentine,
Striped and white janes,
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Black circassian,
Striped and checked seersucker,
White and brown drilling,
Black bombazine,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 calicoes and chintz,
9-4 fancy printed muslins,
4-4 printed jaconet cambric,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
Cambric dimity, 3-4 dimity,
Figured and plain book muslin,
Figured book, jaconet and mull ditto,
Tambowred mull and book ditto,
Sueded mull and jaconet ditto,
Loom sueded ditto,
Muslin and cambric robes,
Muslin frills,
Jaconet muslin cravats,
Thread and cotton lace, bobinets,
Ladies thread cambric handkerchiefs,
Long lawn,
Plain and figured crapes,
Crape scarfs and shawls,
Fancy silk ditto, Levantine ditto,
German ditto,
Flag and Barcelona ditto,
7-4 cashmere shawls,
Velvetteen handkerchiefs,
Merino half handkerchiefs,
Green and white gauze veils,
Damask bordered ditto,
Black and white lace ditto,
Black and blue gros de naples,
Green and brown ditto,
Figured and plain white satin,
Figured and plain black ditto,
Plain and striped levantine,
Sinshew, florence, and sarsnet,
Silk vestings,
Valentte and Marseilles ditto,
White and black silk hose,
Ladies & gentlemen's cotton & worsted do.
Russia duck and diaper,
Irish linens,
Scotch loom shirtings,
Bed tickings, German diaper,
Cotton damask,
Men's Woodstock, dogskin, buck, and beaver gloves,
Ladies' silk, kid, beaver, horsehide, and castor ditto,
Large silk umbrellas,
Ladies' umbrellas and parasols,
Linen and cotton check,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached domestic sheetings and shirtings,
Plain and striped northern homespun,
Black and brown holland,
Coloured cambrick,
Turkey red handkerchiefs,
Indigo dye ditto,
Checked and striped ditto,
Suspenders and garters,
Men's kip, calf, and seal skin shoes and shoetees,
Ladies' kid, seal skin, morocco, prunell and damask satin ditto,
Ladies' leghorn and straw flats,
Gentlemen's leghorn hats,

Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware, Groceries, Paints and Dye Stuffs; Castings, consisting of pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and andirons; all of which they are disposed to sell low for cash. An additional supply is expected daily.

Cain & Moore.

April 5. 68—

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

Valuable Property for sale in the town of Hillsborough.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 24th of May next, part of Lot No 35 in the plan of said town, whereon is an excellent dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with four fire-places; also a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-crib, and an excellent blacksmith shop with four forges; being the lot whereon Capt. John Young, deceased, formerly lived, supposed to contain nearly three fourths of an acre. To be sold on a credit of nine and eighteen months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Josiah Turner,
Surviving Partner of Young & Turner.
April 2. 68—7w

BLANKS
For sale at this office.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

At a crowded meeting of citizens of both the former political parties, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening preceding the late election, the Hon. Daniel Webster embraced the occasion to address his fellow-citizens. "No address," remarks the Centinel, "ever delivered in the cradle of liberty from the days of James Otis to the present day, was ever listened to with more intenseness, or impression, or was received with more ardent and unanimous acclamations." We copy the following report of it from the Boston Courier:

Mr. Webster said, he was quite unaccustomed to appear in that place; having on no occasion, addressed his fellow-citizens there, either to recommend or oppose the support of any candidates for public office. He had long been of opinion, that to preserve the distinction, and the hostility, of political parties, was not consistent with the highest degree of public good—At the same time, he did not find fault with the conduct, nor question the motives, of those who thought otherwise. But, entertaining this opinion, he had abstained from attending on those occasions, in which the merits of public men, and of candidates for office, were discussed, necessarily, with more or less reference to party attachment, and party organization.

The present was a different occasion. The sentiment which had called this meeting together, was a sentiment of union and conciliation; a sentiment, so congenial to his own feelings, and to his opinion of the puplic interest, that he could not resist the inclination to be present, and to express his entire and hearty approbation.

He should forbear, Mr. W. said, from all remarks upon the particular names, which had been recommended by the committee. The had been selected, he must presume, fairly, and with consideration, by those who were appointed for that purpose. In cases of this sort every one cannot expect to find every thing precisely as he might wish it; but those who concurred in the general sentiment would naturally allow that sentiment to prevail, as far as possible, over particular objections.

On the general question he would make a few remarks; begging the indulgence of the meeting, if he should say any thing which might with more propriety proceed from others.

He hardly conceived how well-disposed and intelligent minds could differ, as to the question, whether party contest, and party strife, organized, systematic, and continued, were of themselves desirable ingredients in the composition of society. Difference of opinion, on political subjects, honorable competition, and emulous rivalry, may, indeed, be useful. But these are very different things from organized and systematic party combinations. He admitted, even that party associations were sometimes unavoidable, and perhaps necessary, to other ends and purposes. But this did not prove that, of themselves, they were good; or that they should be continued and preserved for their own sake, when there had ceased to be any object to be effected by them.

But there were those who supposed, that whether political party distinctions were, or were not, useful, it was impossible to abolish them. Now he thought, on the contrary, that under present circumstances, it was quite impossible to continue them. New parties indeed might arise, growing out of new events, or new questions; but as to those old parties, which had sprung from controversies now no longer pending, or from feelings which time and other causes had now changed, or greatly allayed, he did not believe that they could long remain. Efforts, indeed, made to that end, with zeal and perseverance, might delay their extinction, but, he thought, could not prevent it. There was nothing to keep alive those distinctions, in the interests and objects which now engage society. New questions and new objects arise, having no connexion with the subjects of past controversies, and present interest overcomes or absorbs the recollection of former controversies. All that are united on these existing questions, and present interests, are not likely to weaken their efforts to promote them by angry reflections on past differences. If there were nothing, in things, to divide about, he thougnt the people not likely to maintain systematic controversies about *men*. They have no interest in so doing. Associations formed to support *principles*, may be called *parties;* but if they have no bond of union but adherence to particular *men*, they become *factions*.

The people, in his opinion, were at present grateful to all parties, for whatever good they had accomplished, and indulgent to all for whatever of error they had committed; and, with these feelings, were now mainly intent on the great objects which affected their present interests. There might be exceptions to this remark, he was afraid there were; but nevertheless, such [illegible] to him to be the general feeling in the country. It was natural that some prejudidices, should remain longer than their causes, as the waves lash the shore, for a time, after the storm has subsided; but the tendency of the elements was to repose. Monopolies of all sorts were getting out of fashion, they were yeilding to liberal ideas, and to the obvious justice and expediency of fair competition.

An administration of the general government, which had been, in general, highly satisfactory to the country, had now closed. He was not aware that it could with propriety be said that that administration had been either supported, or opposed, by any party associations, or on any party principles. Certain it was, that as far as there had been an organized opposition to the administration, it had nothing to do with former parties. A new administration had now commenced, and he need hardly say that the most liberal and conciliatory principles had been avowed. It could not be doubted, that it would conform to those principles. Thus far, he believed, its course had given general satisfaction. After what they all had seen, in relation to the gentleman holding the highest appointment in the executive department, under the president, he would take this opportunity to say, that having been a member of the house of representatives for six years, during the far greater part of which time Mr. Clay had presided in that house, he was most happy in being able, in a manner less formal than by concurring in the usual votes of thanks, to express his own opinion of his liberality, independence, and honorable feeling. He would take this occasion also to add, if his opinion could be of any value in such a case, that he thought nothing more unfounded than that that gentleman owed his present situation to any unworthy compromise or arrangement whatever. He owed it to his talent, to his prominent standing in the community, to his course of public service, not now a short one, and to the high estimation in which he stands with that part of the country to which he belongs.

Remarks, Mr. Webster proceeded to say, had been made from the chair, very kind and partial, as to the manner in which he had discharged the duties which he owed to his constituents, in the house of representatives. He wished to say that if he had been able to render any, the humblest services, either to the public or his constituents, in that place, it was owing wholly to the liberal manner in which his efforts there had been received.

Having alluded to the inaugural address, he did not mean in the slightest degree to detract from its merits, when he now said, that in his opinion, if either of the other candidates had succeeded in the election, he also would have adopted a liberal course of policy. He had no reason to believe that the sentiments of either of those gentlemen were, in this respect, narrow or contracted. He fully believed the contrary, in regard to both of them; but if they had been otherwise, he thought still, that expediency or necessity would have controlled their inclinations.

I forbear, said Mr. W. from pursuing these remarks farther. I repeat, that I do not complain of those who have hitherto thought, or who still think, that party organization is necessary to the public good. I do not question their motives; and I wish to be tolerant even to those who think that toleration ought not to be indulged.

It is said, sir, that prosperity sometimes harden the heart. Perhaps, also, it may also sometimes have a contrary effect, and elevate and liberalize the feelings. If this can ever be the result of such a cause, there is certainly in the present condition of the country enough to inspire the most grateful and the kindest feelings. We have a common stock both of happiness and of distinction, of which we are all entitled as citizens of the country to partake. We may all rejoice in the general prosperity, in the peace and security which we enjoy, and in the brilliant success which has thus far attended our republican institutions. These are circumstances which may well excite in us all a noble pride. Our civil and political institutions, while they answer for us all the great ends designed by them, furnish at the same time an example to others, and diffuse blessings beyond our own limits in whatever part of the globe men are found contending for political liberty, they look to the United States with a feeling of brotherhood, and put forth a claim of kindred. The South American states, especially, exhibit a most interesting spectacle. Let the great men who formed our constitutions of government, who still survive, and let the children of those who have gone to their graves, console themselves with the reflection, that whether they have risen or fallen, in the little contests of party they have not only established the liberty and hap-

pinese of their [illegible] but have conferred blessings beyond their own country, and beyond all their own thoughts, on millions of men and on successions of generations.—Under the influence of these institutions, received and adopted in principle from our example, the whole southern continent has shaken off its colonial subjection. A new world filled with fresh and interesting nations has risen to our sight. America seems again discovered; not to geography, but to commerce, to social intercourse, to intelligence, to civilization, and to liberty. Fifty years ago, some of those who now hear me, and the fathers of many others, listened in this place, to those mighty masters, Otis and Adams.—When they then uttered the spirit-stirring sounds of independence and liberty, there was not a foot of land on the continent inhabited by civilized man, that did not acknowledge the dominion of European power.—Thank God, at this moment, from us to the south pole, and from sea to sea, there is hardly a foot that does.

And, sir, when these states thus nearly disenthralled and emancipated, assume the tone, and bear the port of independence, what language, and what ideas do we find associated, with their new acquired liberty? They speak, sir, of constitutions, of declarations of rights, of the liberty of the press, of a congress, and of representative government. Where, sir, did they learn these? And when they have applied, to their great leader, and the founder of their states, the language of praise and commendation, till they have exhausted it—when unsatisfied gratitude can express itself no otherwise, do they not call him their Washington? Sir, the spirit of continental independence, the genius of American liberty, which in earlier times tried her infant voice in the halls and on the hills of New-England, utters it now, with power that seems to wake the dead, on the plains of Mexico, and along the sides of Andes.

"Her path, where'er the Goddess roves,
Glory pursues, and generous shame,
The unconquerable mind, and freedom's holy flame."

There is one other point of view, sir, in regard to which I will say a few words, though perhaps at some hazard of misinterpretation.

In the wonderful spirit of improvement and enterprise which animates the country, we may be assured that each quarter will naturally exert its power in favour of objects in which it is interested. This is natural and unavoidable. Each portion, therefore, will use its best means. If the west feels a strong interest in clearing the navigation of its mighty streams, and opening roads through its vast forests; if the south is equally zealous to push the production and augment the prices of its great staples, it is reasonable to expect, that these objects will be pursued by the best means which offer. And it may therefore well deserve consideration, whether the commercial, and navigating and manufacturing interests of the north do not call on us to aid and support them, by united counsels, and united efforts. But I abstain from enlarging on this topick. Let me rather say, sir, that in regard to the whole country, a new era has arisen. In a time of peace, the proper pursuits of peace engage society with a degree of enterprise, and an intenseness of application, heretofore unknown. New objects are opening, and new resources developed, on every side. We tread on a broader theatre; and if instead of acting our parts, according the novelty and importance of the scene, we waste our strength in mutual crimination and recrimination about the past, we shall resemble those navigators, who having escaped from some crooked and narrow river to the sea, now that the whole ocean is before them, should nevertheless, occupy themselves with the differences which happened as they passed along among the rocks and the shallows, instead of opening their eyes to the wide horizon around them, spreading their sail to the propitious gale that woos it, raising their quadrant to the sun, and grasping the helm, with the conscious hand of a master.

The Lottery Prize Case.

Christian Clarke vs. the Corporation of Washington.

This very important and interesting cause was tried on Wednesday last, at Alexandria, to which county the cause had been removed at the request of the plaintiff: Mr. Wirt, attorney general, and Mr. Swan for the plaintiff, Mr. Jones for the defendant.

The suit was brought to recover of the corporation, a prize of 100,000 dollars drawn in the fifth class of the national lottery, as it was called. This was one of a series of lotteries authorized by a law of the corporation, approved by the president of the United States, pursuant to a power contained in the charter granted to the corporation, by congress; for the purpose of building Lancasterian school houses, a penitentiary, and town-hall. The sum to be raised by this class of the lottery, and appropriated to the prosecuted objects of the lottery, was 10,00 dollars. The managers of the lottery sold this entire class (as they had the three preceding classes) to David Gillespie, for the specific sum of $10,000, to be appropriated to the objects of the lottery. The scheme was framed by Gillespie, and approved by the managers; and it offered a list of prizes, including the prize in question, amounting, in the aggregate, to half a million. The tickets were signed by the president of the board of managers; and the lottery was drawn, under their direction; but the tickets were all sold by Gillespie or his agents, and for his emolument exclusively. Neither the managers nor the corporation had any interest in the lottery, after receiving the stipulated sum paid by Gillespie, for the purchase of the entire class and scheme; and which sum was paid or secured before the drawing of the lottery. In the progress of the drawing, Gillespie advanced the price of tickets, as he pleased; and all the resulting profits accrued to him exclusively. In one of the numerous advertisements put forth by him, in the puffing style usual with professional lottery-venders, he styled himself "*Agent of the Managers.*" Such was his style in the advertisements, published in the National Intelligencer. Whilst in the contemporary advertisements, of the same tenor, in other respects, published in other newspapers, he omitted that edition to his signature. That he was the purchaser and proprietor of the lottery, and was vending the tickets on his own account, and for his own individual profit and emolument, was a matter of general notoriety.

The question in this case was whether the corporation of Washington were directly responsible to the holders of prize tickets, purchased of Gillispie, for the payment of all prizes drawn in that lottery: and the court being of opinion that the corporation was not responsible, but that the proper recourse was against Gillespie, as the proprietor of the lottery and the vender of the tickets, gave judgment for the defendants: from which judgment it is understood Mr. Clarke, the plaintiff, will appeal to the supreme court of the United States, where the case will be finally disposed of at the next term, or at the term ensuing the next.

For the preceding statement, we are indebted, says the National Intelligencer, to a legal friend who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts and all the proceedings in the case.

CANALS.

A company has been incorporated by the legislature of Vermont, for the purpose of making a canal from the tide-waters of New-Haven, to the northern boundary of Connecticut, at the Southwick ponds. The estimated cost is a little above $1,000,000.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated $20,000 for the purpose of examining routes for a variety of canals from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and to the Potomac and Susquehannah rivers.

The legislature of New-York has appropriated 12,000 to defray the expense of surveying the routes of seventeen new canals.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Raritan and Delaware canal, across New-Jersey, has become a law.

A committee has been appointed in Boston to determine the practicability of establishing a water transportation to the Connecticut.

It is expected that subscription-books will be immediately opened for the purpose of commencing operations on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal to unite the waters of Boston bay with those of Naragansett bay.

The progress of the canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake rivers is rapid; and its completion may be calculated on at no distant period.

The canals projected in the state of Ohio will be commenced without delay.

From this sketch, partial and brief as it is, some idea may be formed of the ardour and the extent of the public feeling in relation to measures of internal intercourse. And to what better purpose can the surplus capital of the country be applied? If we look at the question in a national view, we may confidently reply, that the whole sphere of human enterprise presents no nobler object to invite the attention of the wealthy citizen, than the development of our resources, the encouragement of our manufactures, the opening of new fields for our industry, and the greater security of our union. Regarding the question with reference to individual profit, we might refer to the prodigious increase in the value of most of the canal stock in Europe, to prove that, even as matters of speculation, investments of this character are, of all investments the most advantageous. Another era dawns upon us—new and distinct avenues to reputation are opening before us. By the enterprise of our ancestors, the forest has been felled: it is for our enterprise to plant artificial rivers in the wilderness; and to cover the bosom of the waters with keels bearing the products of one section to be exchanged for the products of another; facilitating personal as well as commercial intercourse; and making us feel every day more sensibly our mutual dependence on each other, and more disposed to blend all [illegible] separating considerations of soil, [illegible]d climate, and distance, in one great [illegible]d common interest. *Nat. Journal.*

From the Raleigh Register.

UNIVERSITY.

It is pretty well known, that, ever since the establishment of the professorship of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, an opinion has prevailed, in the minds of some, of how many it were not easy to say, that it is a professorship wholly unnecessary, incurring a useless expense to the funds of the institution. If nothing has been said publicly before this in explanation, it was not from a disposition to retreat from the subject, as standing upon weak and untenable ground, but because a hope was indulged that such an opinion would probably cease, as time should afford opportunity of more particular inquiry and knowledge of the circumstances. To numbers, however, the expected conviction has not yet resulted, and it can scarcely appear obtrusive now to present such an exhibition of the business done in the university, as will show, that the professorship of which we speak is indispensable. For this purpose I shall commence with a list of the professorships, and they are—1. The professorship of languages; 2. That of mathematics; 3. The professorship of chemistry, mineralogy and geology; 4. The professorship of moral philosophy, and 5. that of rhetoric and logic.

The professors of languages, mathematics and chemistry, are each exclusively employed upon the branch of science, from which his office takes its name. This is the practice received in colleges and universities both in America and in Europe. It is always fully understood, on the part of professors, when they receive their appointments. It is a correct practice, because each of the departments should and will call for the ability and assiduous industry of any occupant, whoever he may be. In the present advanced state of the sciences, the utmost attainments practicable through the whole of life, will be far short of the fullness of their respective subjects, and every attainment augments the accomplishments of the professor, and adds to his skill as an instructor. This is said, not only of professors here, but wherever they exist, and it is upon this idea that all colleges proceed. On this subject it must be needless to enlarge. All, it is presumed, will readily admit, that the professor of languages is to be occupied in acquiring and giving instruction in the Latin and Greek languages; that the professor of mathematics has the science of mathematics for his province; and that chemistry, mineralogy and geology are the subjects, to which are to be appropriated the time and the labours of the chemical professor. Now if we look through the plan of education adopted by the board of trustees, and this paper has always been open to the inspection of all, it will appear that instruction must be given also on the following branches of learning: 1. Moral philosophy; 2. Natural philosophy and astronomy; 3. Rhetoric, and practical elocution; 4. Chronology; 5. Political economy; 6. Logic; 7. Metaphysics, or the philosophy of the mind. To this mass of subjects must be further added, 8. The services of the pulpit; 9. The superintendence of the institution, and what must be inseperably connected with it, much correspondence and much interruption of time from various causes, acting with the greater disadvantage because the particulars never can be anticipated.

If it be asked why natural philosophy and astronomy are introduced into this list of remaining studies, since these would seem properly to belong to the professor of mathematics, the explanation is this, that the different subjects of natural philosophy are actually taught by the professor of mathematics, as far as he has, with the utmost diligence and exertion, been able to bring them within such time as he can possibly allow to them. Accordingly, the professor has succeeded in comprehending within the sphere of his instruction, all except the subject of Optics, and that of astronomy.

I might here stop, after such an enumeration, which is in no sense swelled beyond the strict limits of the truth, the evidence of which, as I have said, are and ever have been open to all, and I might rest the determination of the question, "Whether an assistant be reasonable and necessary or not?" upon the bare inspection of the quantity and the distracting diversity of business that must fall upon the superintendent, if he alone be expected to perform the whole of it. To any one who is at all acquainted with the nature of such occupation, it might be referred with confidence. Whether two persons who should divide their time and their minds among the nine remaining objects, were either of them likely to hold a sinecure office? Is it a reality, that the professorship, which takes one half of this business from off the hands of the superintendent, is totally useless, and that it incurs an expense upon the funds of the institution, for which scarcely the shadow of a pretext can be found?

Some one will perhaps be ready to say, that though there be indeed a great many subjects recounted, yet they succeed one another through the year and are not all carried on at the same time. But without entering into particulars, must it not still be evident, that whatever time be requisite for one half of the business, must be doubled to supply enough for the whole? To the superintendant, four different sort of business, at least, are constantly and contemporaneously necessary through every week of the year and if there be no assisting professor, these must be still further multiplied. And is there no real disadvantage to the instructor, who, on one day, is prosecuting one branch of science, and on the next another, and even two different branches on the same day, and after a certain number of days have elapsed, has these replaced by another set of studies wholly different, until in the course of the year, he has had his mind and his exertions directed upon eight different branches of science, while thro' the whole, he has been necessarily subject to interruptions and avocations, irreducible to calculation, and not to be foreseen, though experience has long shown that they must occur. This surely is not chargable with exaggeration, for by looking back to the details, the proof is set before the eye in the shape of facts. Can it be at all strange, if in such a parcelling out of time among different objects, no system of lectures can be digested and finally prepared, upon even one of the various branches of science thus heaped together, upon the reading, the investigation, and the matured composition of one man? Such are not the circumstances in which the lectures of the respectable colleges in America, to say nothing of those in Europe, prepare the systems, which we receive from them as the text book of our classes.—Little as we are apt to think of the preparations for the pulpit, these alone are amply sufficient to occupy the whole mind and time of one individual, especially in the peculiar circumstances we are now contemplating.—And this brings before our view a part of the subject, in respect to which some one will probably stop short and say, As to the services of the pulpit, there is no necessity for any one to engage in them further than he choses, and therefore they are improperly adduced as a part of the business falling upon the superintendant or upon any member of the faculty. Let us then deduct this article from the specification, and we may still see that there is a plenty of employment for two professors, while upon this supposition, the sound of the gospel is never to be heard within the walls of our college. But let us reflect a little now, and ask the question, Whether the people of North-Carolina, or of any other state, are prepared to say that they wish their sons to be educated and prepared for the world, without the means of religious instruction?—May we not venture unreservedly to affirm, that the moment any college among them shall be left without religion, nay further, without christianity faithfully taught by men, who really believe in it themselves, that moment it will lose the confidence and support of all but a very few? Upon the very suggestion of such a subject would not the great body of the people declare, by a breath effused with all the warmth of the heart, the force of a determined mind, the light of earnestness kindled in the eye, the deep concern of parental affection, and the conviction of a correct patriotism, that though you should offer them gratuitously for their children, all the knowledge that men can give, if it be not united and tempered with sound morals, founded in christain sentiment and christian principles, they would turn away from it, as from that which, instead of a blessing, might, in all probability, prove a curse to themselves and to the community? What else should we expect, but that a christian people will have their children educated in christian principles? Religion takes too deep a hold upon the human heart, to be disregarded, when the well being, both present and eternal, of its dearest objects are to be consulted and secured. Even the unbeliever, though unwilling himself to submit to its restraints, its sacrifices and responsibilities, sees in these very restraints and sacrifices, that if there be not here, there is no where else, a pledge for the moral character and steadfast virtue of his children.

And what if it be true that the difference of denominations among christians, presents difficulties in the way of uniting religious sentiments with education in our public seminaries? Is it not an infinitely greater evil to have the youth of a country educated without any religion at all? If there be any who lay so much stress upon modes of christian worship, as to make them of greater consequence in their estimation, than the direct address of the gospel to the heart, with a reliance that it shall, like the fire and the hammer, be made to break the flinty rock in pieces, this is happily the sentiment of very few in comparison with those who are of a different opinion. This is said upon the supposition, that the youth who resort to our public seminaries, are likely to be influenced in regard to the denomination they will prefer, by the opinions and persuasions of their instructors. To speak with respect to our own case, if even the appearance of an attempt has ever been witnessed in a member of this faculty to attach a bias or to give an impulse to the mind of a student toward any denomination of christians, it is competent for the one who has been thus tried to testify the fact. In the circumstances in which we are placed this is a fearful challenge, but so confident are we, that we present ourselves fearlessly to the charge. It is hoped we have more enlarged and exalted objects before us, than that of prevailing with the young to admit christianity into their hearts, only after the manner of some particular sect. Our object has ever been to imbue their minds with the charity, the equity, the purity, and the redeeming influence of the gospel. If by the blessings of heaven we can succeed in this, it is our most firm belief, that with whatever denomination of christians they may prefer to connect themselves, the utmost attainable certainty is secured, that they shall become happy, respectable, prosperous, and useful in the world, and in every future period of their being. If this conviction we are not singular. It is the same which reigns through the great body of this and every christian people. It is the sentiment they feel whenever they are brought to the question, What is the education we could wish to give to our children, on whom all our affections and solicitudes are concentered? Through this sentiment it is easy to comprehend the result of all the experiments ever made or now making to educate the youth of a christian people in institutions excluding all the motives and principles of christianity, or where no means are furnished for incorporating with the knowledge communicated that also which interests and enlightens the understanding through the conscience and the affections.

If these views be correct, if they exhibit the only solid basis upon which the usefulness and prosperity of our university can be erected, no dispensation is left to us from supplying the services of the pulpit, and the means of christian education to the youth of the country. Towards those services the professor of mathematics contributes one discourse in a month, and it is doubtless all that he can properly engage to do, consistently with the other duties which he is bound to fulfil. It follows that the remainder must be united with the eight other subjects of instruction already enumerated, and the whole must devolve upon the superintendent, unless a successor be appointed without delay to the auxiliary professorship, the necessity of which has been so long questioned, and by some so confidently denied.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Chapel Hill, April 18, 1825.

Hayti.—A letter from an emigrant has been received and published by his correspondent in Philadelphia. The writer states that part of the discontent expressed by the new settlers arises from their having agreed to proposals made by individuals to cultivate land upon shares, without seeing the situation of the soil, and without making a proper agreement; and thus wresting from the government, viewing them as freemen, the power to dispose of, and to place them upon their own lands. The writer further states that the grand cause of uneasiness results from the strange and ridiculous ideas entertained by the emigrants themselves—that they looked to the sudden accumulation of fortune, not by their own efforts, but by the intervention of the government in their behalf; that they had associated the incongruous ideas of freedom and unbounded licentiousness—a freedom separated from justice, order and salutary restraint—a freedom that would allow to them indiscriminate admission into the social circles of the first men in the country, and even into the family of the president of Hayti. The writer states that "the government has been and continues to be liberal beyond any reasonably conception; in proof or which I refer you to her many acts of benevolence, among which I class her late order to grant passports to all the discontented emigrants who may apply, without exacting that which is most justly her due."

He adds the following evidence for those disposed to embark for Hayti with reasonable expectations:—

"Of the thousand who have emigrated, I am persuaded that there is scarcely a man, who came under the influence of moderate and reasonable expectations and with a determination to persevere in industry in order to lay a good foundation for posterity, but has realized what he has anticipated."

Horse sagacity and firmness.—A carman was driving along Beekman street a few days since, and suddenly his horse came to a dead stand still without any apparant cause. He urged the animal to proceed, by blows as well as [illegible] to no effect, and as he had [illegible] kind and true before, [illegible] inexplicable. The [illegible] street gathered [illegible] pushed and the [illegible] all to no pur[illegible] felt some [illegible] serving [illegible] the [illegible] ve[illegible]

filled into it, and the famished beast drank off three bucket bumpers before his thirst was slaked. He immediately turned from the pump, and with his accustomed kindness went on with his load, with no other fault finding, than that which fell on the head of his improvident and cruel master.

N. Y. Advocate.

A Law to punish Gambling has passed the legislature of Illinois; by which a fine of 25 dollars is imposed on any person who may hereafter bring, or caused to be brought into the state, or shall sell, or offer for sale, any pack or packs of playing cards, or any dice, or billiard balls, or any other device or thing, invented or made for the purpose of being used in games of hazard; also, a fine of 25 dollars on any person or persons who shall buy or offer to purchase any such pack of cards, dice, or billiard balls; also, a fine of 25 dollars on any person who shall play at cards, dice, billiards, or any other game of hazard, for money or property; also, a fine of 100 dollars on any tavern keeper or owner of a grocery or tipling shop, who shall suffer any species of gambling in his tavern or shop.

ALL IN ONE DAY,

To be drawn on the 18th day of May,

and by an

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,

secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the public, the FOURTH Scheme of the

State Lottery of Maryland,

The mode of drawing on an entirely new plan, approved by the *commissioners of lotteries*, appointed by the governor and council of state, and brought out under special act of the legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dolls.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20.000	is	$20,000
1 Prize of	10.000	is	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
4 Prizes of	500	is	2,000
20 Prizes of	100	is	2,000
30 Prizes of	50	is	1,500
50 Prizes of	20	is	1,000
200 Prizes of	10	is	2,000
300 Prizes of	5	is	1,500
10,000 Prizes of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes.			$70,000

20,000 Tickets—*Not One Blank to a Prize!*

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Mode of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of two dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of *twenty thousand dollars*—that is to say, if the $20,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the $20,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then all the *even numbers in the scheme* will be entitled to a prize of 2 dollars.

Odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested. Above all, however, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets, or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of lottery, they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

Whole Tickets,	$4
Halves,	2
Quarters,	1

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, (odd and even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office,

14, *Market-st.*—*Baltimore.*

The four last State Lotteries, Capitals of 10,0000 dolls. 20,000 dolls.—2 of 10,000 than ten capitals of *where more capital any other office in*

United States prizes in meet our

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 4.

In our first page will be found the speech of Mr. Webster, delivered before an assemblage of citizens at Faneuil Hall, in Boston. The liberality of the sentiments contained in it, entitles it to an attentive perusal; and, we think, cannot but be approved by all who would rejoice rather at the general prosperity of the country, than the success of a party.

By the last mail we received the first number of a new paper, published at Fayetteville, entitled the FAYETTEVILLE CENTINEL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. It is neatly printed, and promises to be well conducted. There are now fifteen papers published in this state, eight of which have been commenced within the last six years. This, surely, is some evidence of a growing taste for reading and a desire for information among the people; and, in connexion with various other facts, indicates a rapid improvement in the moral as well as physical condition of the state, gratifying to the philanthropist and the patriot.

The communication of "A Citizen" is under consideration; its length, however, may prevent its appearance.

Warrenton, April 25th.

The April Superior Court for this county held its session here during the last week. Sentence of death was passed upon *Oliver Lewis*, who was at the last term convicted of the murder of Hinton Pugh—a case which had been removed at the instance of the prisoner, from Wake to Franklin, and from Franklin to this county. The Judge seemed disposed to order this sentence, which had been delayed for six months by an appeal to the Supreme Court, to be carried into execution in a short time; but in consequence of a powerful and pathetic appeal in favor of the prisoner, by Henry Seawell, Esq. rather as *amicus curiæ* than as counsel, it was delayed until the 25th day of June next, at which time, unless the supreme court shall have reviewed and altered their judgment, or the governor granted a pardon, the unhappy convict must share the fate of his brother Lemuel, who has already been executed for the same offence. He was hung in Wake, where the crime was perpetrated, and a strong effort was made to have the sentence upon Oliver carried into effect at the same place, upon the ground that where the offence had been committed, there also should the example be made; but Judge Norwood, for various satisfactory reasons which he assigned, determined that it should be fulfilled at Warrenton.

Joseph C. Jones, a man of color, of Halifax county, charged with the murder of negro Will, in this town, in November last, forfeited the recognizance by which he was bound in a bond of $1000, by failing to appear before the court last week. We have received a communication upon this subject, protesting against the power exercised by the judge, in admitting him to bail, as illegal; and further urging that protest, by stating that strong apprehensions are entertained, that the securities taken are unable to pay the sum. It certainly is to be regretted that any obstacle should rise to the course of justice, in any case—but if the judge has erred in this instance, we are forced to believe that it is attributable to the best of feelings—to his known merciful and humane disposition, and that he will for the future guard against a similar proceeding—We must therefore decline publishing the communication alluded to—though with due deference to the author.—*Reporter.*

The presbytery of Orange, which lately met at Washington in this state, dedicated the new presbyterian church in that place. Dr. McPheeters, of this place, introduced the services of the day, and the Rev. Shepherd Kollock, of our university, preached the sermon from Psalm LXXXIV. v. 2, 3, 10. The Rev. Samuel Hatch preached the introductory discourse, previous to the dedication, in the baptist church on the preceding evening. There were present fourteen ministers of the gospel, besides several elders, and the religious services of the week were very numerously and seriously attended, and a large number of communicants surrounded the table of our Lord. Mr. Thomas Lynch of Orange, was licensed to preach the gospel. *Ral. Reg.*

The Concord Presbytery met at Bethany meeting-house, in Iredell county, on Thursday the 7th ult. and the session closed on Saturday. On Sunday the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to more than 600 communicants. The concourse of people was immense; and the scene was rendered more solemn and impressive, by the presence of the venerable servant of God, the Rev. James Hall, D. D now upwards of eighty years of age.—Indeed, we have seldom witnessed a scene of more deep and universal interest, than when this aged disciple of Jesus, standing on the confines of the invisible world, broke to the waiting people the bread of life. Silence pervaded the vast crowd, every one seemed eager to catch the lesson of divine instruction which fell from his lips. I could not help repeating to myself the words—"The good man, in the decline of life, appears like the sun in his evening declination; he remits his splendor, yet retains his magnitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles less."

During the session, several candidats read sermons as parts of trial for licensure. They afforded pleasing evidence, that in a little time, they would stand forth acceptable heralds of the cross.—Two applications for ordination were made: and others are soon expected to be made. We derive much pleasure from the reflection, that the waste places of Zion are building up—as well as from the increasing numbers of the Concord presbytery. *Salisbury pap.*

Altered North Carolina notes.—The public are cautioned against receiving *one dollar* bills of the *state bank of North Carolina*, of the new impression, engraved by *Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.* converted into *Two's*. They are detected upon a slight examination of the upper vignetts, in which the tops of the figure *two* are imperfect; also in the word "*two*" at the commencement of "*dollars*," and the letter "S," which are larger and project over the medallion of the figure of Minerva. The colour of the signatures is also changed to a light brown, probably by the operation. *Norfolk Beacon.*

What a change!—The cotton market opened last fall at 7 and 8 cents, and even these prices were with difficulty obtained—Yesterday twenty seven cents were offered in this town and refused! We hear it sells in Augusta at thirty cents, and but a short supply on hand. In Savannah the stock on hand has changed owners three or four times without leaving the warehouses. Expresses are riding into every part of the country in pursuit of the article. But we regret to say they find but little. The planters sold out too soon.

Georgia Journal.

From the Nashville Whig.

A singular mistake corrected.—We have seen in the Whig and Enquirer, of Richmond, a letter purporting to have come from the Nashville Whig, as being written by an officer of the army, in relation to conversations, &c. with General Jackson. This letter, as published, contains some things of a strange and curious nature. But no matter what it contains, we are at the first of it—*no such letter was ever published in the Nashville Whig*, as we believe; and we would thank those who have quoted it as coming from us, to either produce the paper which contains it, or publish this our *contradiction*.

We have seen in detail the coroner's evidence in the case of the brutal and fatal encounter between two boys of Eaton college (England) by the names of Cooper and Wood; the former of whom was on the next day found dead in his bed from the injury sustained in the contest. For the space of two hours did these boys mangle each other in this pugilistic contest, and when their strength flagged from injury or exhaustion, they were stimulated to the conflict again by doses of brandy liberally administered. Their collegiate comrades all this time beheld this human butchery going on, and when the poor victim fell and fainted on the ground, exulted over him with a shout of triumph, while his own friends chafed his temples and hands with brandy, and by deluging his senses with the same exhilerating fluid, roused the half animated corpse to continue the conflict again. The following is the conclusion of this melancholy catastrophe:—

Dorot'y Large.—I am a servant to the Rev. Mr. Knap of Eaton, where the deceased boarded and lodged; he was brought home by some of the young gentleman on Monday night, about 10 minutes before six o'clock; he appeared as if he was asleep and he was put to bed; I asked his brother if I should send for a doctor, and he told me there was no occasion for it, as the deceased was fast asleep; at about seven o'clock, he was still asleep; he was breathing. About 9 o'clock I found him the same. His brother said he was very comfortable, and that I had no occasion to take any further trouble, as he would see him safe before he went to bed. The deceased had his trowsers on, but no shirt; he was wrapped in a blanket. A little after 10 o'clock, the brother of the deceased came down stairs, and said he was worse. I went up to the room, and a surgeon was sent for; we were so frightened, that we did not know what to do. Mr. Moss, a surgeon, first arrived; the deceased had ceased to breathe.

The poor boy had, when first seen by his servant, then received his death wound—by the violence of the fall the blood had bursted upon his brains, and this unnatural sleep was but the precursor to the sleep of the grave, and the anguish of his broken hearted parents. It is hoped that such an issue will put an end to a sport worthy only of contending demons. Let it be mentioned further, that this was a sabbath day recreation.

The Pirates—The Charleston Patriot of the 11th instant, gives the following letter from an officer of the United States' navy, embracing the particulars of the recent capture of pirates by the U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull. The account is confirmed by advices received at Charleston from Matanzas.

Key West, April , ,

By the arrival of the Sea Gull at this place I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the capture on the 25th March, about 14 degrees to the N. and E. of Matanzas, of a piratical schooner mounting four guns, supposed to have a complement of thirty men, by the boats of the Sea Gull, captain M'Iver, and the Br. frigate Dartmouth, after an action of about ten minutes.—The schooner was discovered close on shore at anchor and the boats were immediately manned from both vessels. Upon nearing the pirates they were fired upon; the crew of the boats cheering immediately returned the fire. The pirates endeavored to make the shore in their boats and by swimming; but several were shot in the water, and the remainder pursued on shore; by which means 5 were killed and 19 made prisoners, and the schr. burnt, after taking the wine out of her with which she was loaded. The Sea Gull has just landed her prisoners, 5 of them dreadfully wounded with sabre cuts, among them is the captain, who fought resolutely; he has five wounds. On the 26th, the day after the above affair, the boats fell in with, captured and burnt another small schooner, the crew of which were the identical men who murdered the crew of the American brig Betsey, (of Wiscasset,) the account of which excited so much just indignation throughout the country. The villains unhappily escaped to the mangrove bushes. The chief officer of the port (Villa Clara) where the piratical schooner was fitted out, is among those taken. They state they had a privateer's commission, and deposited $600 in the hands of the governor or commander of the above place as security.

One of the pirates taken is one of those who was reprieved not long since, on account of saving the life of Lieut. Hobson. The Sea Gull has on board the figure head of a vessel, which was found in the piratical schooner, report says it belonged to the ship Baline, a trader between Philadelphia and New-Orleans. I understand from the officers of the Sea Gull that the bodies of thirteen unfortunate creatures were found tied to trees on shore: what vessel they belonged to has not yet been ascertained from the pirates.

A fever of a malignant type prevails here; out of 101 inhabitants 43 are on the sick list. But roads are cutting in every direction, which will no doubt conduce to the health of the place.

FOREIGN.

The ship Montano, from Havre, furnishes some few items of miscellaneous intelligence. In France public attention appeared to be exclusively taken up with preparations for the approaching coronation of Charles X. In Spain much disension existed, owing to the imbecility of the goveramont, and the wretched condition of the people. Russia, it is rumored, feels still sore on account of the British recognition of South American independence. The latest reports from Constantinople furnish grounds to apprehend one of those sudden convulsions, so frequent among the Turks and other barbarous nations, which, if promptly taken advantage of, might lead to the immediate liberation of the Greeks. The British parliament were chiefly occupied with the affairs of Ireland, with schemes of internal improvement, with plans of finance, with commercial regulations, and with the organization of companies for the prosecution of various enterprises, foreign and domestic. *Pet. Int.*

COMMERCIAL.

Under this head, will be found in today's paper the latest accounts of the cotton market in France, and an interesting statement of stock on hand in Great Britain, etc. extracted from a Manchester circular of the 23d of March. From all the information which we at present possess—considering the deficiency of the raw material in Europe at the beginning of this year compared with the preceding year—the demand for goods, beyond the capacity of the manufacturers to supply—the certainty that the last crop was not more than an average one; and above all, looking at the fact, that the *consumers* were at the last dates coming freely into the market—we are clearly of opinion not only that the present rates of cotton will be maintained, but that prices may go even still higher. Prudent men, however, upon this idea will not give the reins to speculation in this country.—It is the estimate of a shrewd calculater, that 15½d. the latest Liverpool quotation for best upland cotton, nets here under present circumstances precisely 24½ cents; and it is certain that some of our dealers have already gone considerably *beyond the mark*. *Ib.*

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1824.

SELF IMMOLATION.

A suttee took place lately on the bank of the Nullah opposite to Russapugliah; the victim was about 80 years of age, and evidently sacrificed herself in the most voluntary manner. Attempts were made to work on her feelings by a lady in the neighborhood, but she remained firm in her resolution to the last, saying she had made a vow on her marriage, that if her husband died first she would be burnt with him. She mounted the pile in the most unhesitating manner, and when on it, stood up and addressed the multitude, telling them that the act was her own, that no influence had been used to induce her to burn. She laid herself down calmly, and in three minutes, it is said, was dead. It is however proper to state that bamboos were placed across her body, so that she could not have risen after the fire was applied, had she been so inclined. We have so often expressed the absolute abhorrence, with which we record those abominable acts, that we can only repeat, in the same terms, the sense we entertain of their atrocious wickedness.

The amount of taxable property in the state of New-York, is $275,742,636. In 1818, the state tax was two mills on a dollar: since that period it has been reduced to half a mill on a dollar: and it is expected that the great increase of revenue from the canal, will, in a few years, render the state tax unnecessary.

DIED,

On the 24th ult. at the residence of Wm. M'Cauley, in Orange county, after a protracted and painful illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Elizbeth D. Prince, widow of the late William Prince. The death of this truly amiable woman is seriously regretted by all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. It is, however, matter of much consolation to her friends, that she died with a confident hope that she should be numbered with the saints in a joyful eternity.

*****Members of the Sunday** School and Bible societies of Orange county, who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt compliance with this request.

May 2. 72—

ELECTIONEERING.

THE Citizens of Orange are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday the 24th inst. immediately after the adjournment of court, for the purpose of forming an association to discourage the practice electioneering. A FELLOW CITIZEN.

May 3d, 1825.

NOTICE.

THERE has been, for some time, at my plantation, three miles east of Chapel Hill, a small bay HORSE, somewhat cat haired, and appears to be very old. The owner can have him by applying to me, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

Wm. M'Cauley.

April 30th. 1825. 72—3w

For Sale.

A likely young negro woman, eighteen years of age; she is a good house-servant, strictly honest, and well acquainted with every kind of work about a house. She can be well recommended, and will be sold low. Enquire at this office.

May 3, 1825. 72—1w,

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been sworn in as executors to the last will of David Caldwell, deceased, at November term last, do hereby notify all those having claims against the deceased to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

John W. Caldwell,
Robert Caldwell.

Guilford, N. C. } 72—3w
April 29th, 1825. }

THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.

When spring to woods and waste around,
Brought bloom and joy again,
The murdered traveller's bones were found,
Far down a narrow glen.

The fragrant birch, around him hung
Her tassels in the sky;
And many a vernal blossom sprung,
And nodded, careless, by.

The red-bird warbled, as he wrought
His hanging nest o'er head,
And fearless, near the fatal spot,
Her young the partridge led.

But there was weeping far away,
And gentle eyes, for him,
With watching many an anxious day,
Grew sorrowful and dim.

They little knew, who loved him so,
The fearful death he met,
When shouting on the desert snow
Unarmed and hard beset.

Nor how, when round the frosty pole
The northern dawn was red,
The mountain wolf and wild cat stole
To banquet on the dead.

Nor how the strangers found his bones,
They dressed the hasty bier,
And marked his grave with nameless stones,
Unmoistened by a tear.

But long they looked, and feared, and wept,
Within his distant home;
And dreamed and started as they slept,
For joy that he was come.

So long they looked, but never spied
His welcome step again,
Nor knew the fearful death he died
Far down a narrow glen. [*U. S. Lit. Gaz.*

Biography of Gen. Lafayette.

From the North American Review, for January, 1825

(Continued.)

One more attempt was made to effect the liberation of Lafayette, and it was made in the place and in the way, that might have been expected. When the Emperor of Austria refused the liberty of her husband to Madame de Lafayette, he told her that "his hands were tied." In this remark, the Emperor could, of course, allude to no law or constitution of his empire, and therefore, his hands could be tied only by engagements with his allies in the war against France. England was one of these allies, and therefore, General Fitzpatrick, in the House of Commons, on the 16th December, 1796, made a motion for an inquiry into the case. He was supported by Colonel Tarleton, who had fought against Lafayette, in Virginia, by Wilberforce, and by Fox; but the motion was lost. One effect, however, unquestionably followed from it. A solemn and vehement discussion, on Lafayette's imprisonment, in which the Emperor of Austria found no apologist, had been held in the face of all Europe; and all Europe, of course, was informed of his sufferings, in the most solemn and authentic way.

When, therefore, General Clarke was sent from Paris to join Bonaparte, in Italy, and negotiate a peace with the Austrians, it was understood that he received orders to stipulate for the deliverance of the prisoners in Olmutz, since it was impossible for France to consent to such an outrage on the rights of citizenship, as would be implied by their further detention. On opening the negotiation, an attempt was made on the part of Austria, to compel Lafayette to receive his freedom on conditions prescribed to him; but this he distinctly refused; and in a document that has often been published, declared with a firmness, which we can hardly believe would have survived such sufferings, that he would never accept his liberation in any way, that should compromise his rights and duties, either as a Frenchman, or *as an American citizen*. He was, with his family, released, at last, on the 25th August, 1797; Madame Lafayette and her daughters having been confined 22 months, and Lafayette himself five years, in a disgraceful spirit of vulgar cruelty and revenge, of which modern history can afford, we trust, very few examples.*

* Madame de Lafayette never entirely recovered from it. Her constitution had been crushed by her sufferings; and though she lived ten years afterwards, she never had the health with which she entered the dungeon of Olmutz. She died, at last, at Lagrange, in December 1807.

During Lafayette's imprisonment our own government employed such means as were in its power for his release. The American ministers at the European courts were instructed to use their exertions to this end; and when Washington found that no success was to be hoped from this quarter, he wrote a letter with his own hand to the Emperor of Austria, interceding in behalf of this early friend of American liberty. The letter is introduced in this place, as reflecting honor on the feelings and character of Washington, and as expressing sentiments not more deeply cherished by him, than by a whole nation.

'It will readily occur to your majesty, that occasions may sometime exist, on which official consideration would constrain the chief of a nation to be silent and passive, in relation even to objects which effect his sensibility, and claim his interposition as a man. Finding myself precisely in this situation at present, I take the liberty of writing this private letter to your majesty, being persuaded that my motives will also be my apology for it.

'In common with the people of this country, I retain a strong and cordial sense of the services rendered to them by the Marquis de Lafayette; and my friendship for him has been constant and sincere. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathise with him and his family in their misfortunes; and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, among which his present confinement is not the least distressing.

'I forbear to enlarge on this delicate subject.—Permit me only to submit to your majesty's consideration, whether his long imprisonment, and the confiscation of his estate, and the indigence and dispersion of his family, and the painful anxities incident to all these circumstances, do not form an assemblage of sufferings which recommend him to the mediation of humanity? Allow me, sir, on this occasion, to be its organ, and to entreat that he may be permitted to come to this country, on such conditions as your majesty may think it expedient to prescribe.

'As it is a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant, your majesty will do me the justice to believe, that this request appears to me to correspond with those great principles of magnanimity and wisdom, which form the basis of sound policy and durable glory.'

France was still too little settled to promise peace or safety to Lafayette and his family. They proceeded first to Hamburg; and then, after causing their rights both as French and American citizens to be formally recognised, went to the neighboring territories of Holstein, where they lived in retirement and tranquility two years.—There they were joined by their eldest son, who came to them from the family of General Washington; there, too, their eldest daughter was married to Latour Maubourg, brother of the person who had shared Lafayette's captivity; and there he first devoted himself with great earnestness to those agricultural pursuits, which have since constituted the occupation and the happiness of his life. While, however, he was thus living tranquil and happy in the midst of his family in Holstein, but anxiously watching the progress of events in France, the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, November 10th, 1799, happened, and promised for a time to settle the government of his country on a safer foundation. He immediately returned to France, and established himself at La Grange; a fine old Castle, surrounded by a moderate estate, about forty miles from Paris, where he has lived ever since.

When, however, Bonaparte, to whom the revolution of the 18th Brumaire had given supreme control, began to frame his constitution and organize his government, Lafayette perceived, at once, that the principles of freedom would not be permanently respected. He had several interviews and political discussions with the Consul, and was much pressed to except the place of Senator, with its accompanying revenues, in the new order of things; but he refused, determined not to involve himself in changes which he already foresaw he should not approve. In 1802, Bonaparte asked to be made First Consul for life; Lafayette voted against it, entered his protest, and sent a letter to Bonaparte himself; and from this moment all intercourse between them ceased. Bonaparte even went so far as to refuse to promote Lafayette's eldest son; and his son-in-law Lasteyrie, though they distinguished themselves repeatedly in the army; and once, when a report of the services of the former in a bulletin was offered him, he erased it with impatience, saying, "These Lafayettes cross my path every where." Discouraged, therefore, in every way in which they could be of service to their country, the whole family was at last collected at La Grange, and lived there in the happiest retirement, so long as the despotism of Bonaparte lasted.

The restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 made no change in Lafayette's relations. He presented himself once at court, and was very kindly received; but the government they established was so different from the representative government, which he had assisted to form, and sworn to support in 1789, that he did not again present himself at the palace. The Bourbons, by neglecting entirely to understand or conciliate the nation, at the end of a year, brought back Bonaparte, who landed the first of March, 1815, and reached the capital on the 20th. His appearance in Paris was like a theatrical illusion, and his policy seemed to play all men of all parties, like the characters of a great drama, around him. Immediately on his arrival upon the soil of France, he endeavored to win the old friends of French freedom; and the same day, that he made his irruption into the ancient palace of the Thuilleries, he appointed Carnot his minister of war, and Carnot was weak enough to accept the appointment. In a similar way, he endeavored to obtain the countenance and co-operation of Lafayette. Joseph Bonaparte, to whom Lafayette had been personally known, and for whom he entertained a personal regard, was employed by the Emperor to consult and conciliate him; but Lafayette would hold no communion with the new order of things. He even refused, though most pressingly solicited, to have an interview with the Emperor; and ended, when still further urged, by positively declaring that he could never meet him, unless it should be as a representative freely chosen of the people.

On the the 22d of April, Napoleon offered to the French nation his *Acte Additionel*, or an addition, as he chose to consider it, to the constitution of 1799 1802, and 1804; confirming thereby the principles of his former despotism, but establishing, among other things, an hereditary chamber of peers, and an elective chamber of representatives. This act was accepted, or pretended to be accepted by the votes of the French people; but Lafayette entered his solemn protest against it, in the same spirit with which he had protested against the Consulship for life. The very college of Electors, however, who received his protest, unanimously chose him to be their President and afterwards to be their representative; and the Emperor determined to obtain his influence, or at least his silence, offered him the first peerage in the new chamber he was forming. Lafayette was as true to his principles, as he had often been before, under more difficult circumstances. He accepted the place of representative, and declined the peerage.

As a representative of the people he saw Bonaparte, for the first time, at the opening of the Chambers, on the 7th of June. 'It is above twelve years since we have met, General,' said Napoleon, with great kindness of manner, when he saw Lafayette; but Lafayette received the emperor with marked distrust; and all his efforts were directed, as he then happily said they should be, 'to make the chamber of which he was a member, a representation of the French people, and not a Napoleon club.' Of three candidates for the presidency of the chamber, on the first ballot, Lafayette and Lanjuinais had the highest number of votes; but finding that the emperor had declared he would not accept Lanjuinais, if he should be chosen, Lafayette used great exertions and obtained a majority for him; to which circumstances compelled Napoleon to submit. From this moment, until after the battle Waterloo, which happened in twelve days, Lafayette did not make himself prominent in the chamber. He voted for all judicious supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of all Frenchmen to defend their country; but he in no way implicated himself in Bonaparte's projects or fortunes, with which it was impossible he could have any thing in common.

At last, on the 21st of June, Bonaparte arrived from Waterloo, a defeated and desperate man. He was already determined to dissolve the representative body, and, assuming the whole dictatorship of the country, play, at least, one deep and bloody game for power and success. Two of his council, Regnault de St. d'Angely, and Thibaudeau, who were opposed to this violent measure, informed Lafayette, that it would be taken instantly, and that in two hours the chamber of representatives would cease to exist. There was, of course, not a moment left for consultation or advice; the emperor or the chamber must fall that morning. As soon, therefore, as the session was opened, Lafayette, with the same clear courage, and in the same spirit of self devotion, with which he stood at the bar of the national assembly in 1792, immediately ascended the tribune for the first time for 20 years, and said these few words, which assuredly would have been his death warrant, if he had not been supported in them by the assembly he addressed; 'when, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which the friends of free institutions will still recognise, I feel myself called upon to speak to you only of the dangers of the country, which you alone have now the power to save. Sinister intimations have been heard; they are unfortunately confirmed. This, therefore, is the moment for us to gather round the ancient tricolored standard; the standard of 89; the standard of freedom, of equal rights, and of public order. Permit, then, gentlemen, a veteran of this sacred cause, one who has always been a stranger to the spirit of faction, to offer you a few preparatory resolutions, whose absolute necessity, I trust, you will feel as I do.' These resolutions declared the chamber to be in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it, high treason; and they also called for the four principal ministers to come to the chamber, and explain the state of affairs. Bonaparte is said to have been much agitated, when word was brought him simply that Lafayette was in the tribune; and his fears were certainly not ill founded, for these resolutions, which were at once adopted, both by the representatives and the peers, substantially divested him of his power, and left him merely a factious and dangerous individual in the midst of a distracted state.

He hesitated during the whole day, as to the course he should pursue; but, at last, hoping that the eloquence of Lucien, which had saved him on the 18th Brumaire, might be found no less effectual now, he sent him with the three other ministers to the chamber, just at the beginning of the evening; having first obtained a vote that all should pass in secret session. It was certainly a most perilous crisis. Reports were abroad that the populace of the fauxbourgs had been excited, and were arming themselves. It was believed, too, with no little probability, that Bonaparte would march against the chamber, as he had formerly marched against the council of five hundred, and disperse them at the point of the bayonet. At all events, it was a contest for existence, and no man could feel his life safe. At this moment, Lucien rose, and in the doubtful and gloomy light, which two vast torches shed through the hall and over the pale and anxious features of the members, made a partial exposition of the state of affairs, and the projects and hopes he still entertained. 'A deep and painful silence followed. At length Mr. Jay, well known above twenty years ago in Boston, under the assumed name of Ranand, as a teacher of the French language, and an able writer in one of the newspapers of that city, ascended the tribune, and, in a long and vehement speech of great eloquence, exposed the dangers of the country, and ended by proposing to send a deputation to the emperor demanding his abdication. Lucien immediately followed. He never showed more power, or a more impassioned eloquence. His purpose was to prove that France was still devoted to the emperor, and that its resources were still equal to a contest with the allies. 'It is not Napoleon,' he cried, 'that is attacked, it is the French people. And a proposition is now made to this people to abandon their emperor; to expose the French nation, before the tribunal of the world, to a severe judgment on its levity and inconstancy. No, sir, the honor of this nation shall never be so compromised!' On hearing these words, Lafayette rose. He did not go to the tribune; but spoke, contrary to rule and custom, from his place. His manner was perfectly calm, but marked with the very spirit of rebuke; and he addressed himself, not to the president, but directly to Lucien. 'The assertion which has just been uttered, is a calumny. Who shall dare to accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the emperor Napoleon? That nation has followed his bloody footsteps through the sands of Egypt and through the wastes of Russia; over fifty fields of battle; in disaster as faithfully as in victory; and it is for having thus devotedly followed him that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen.' These few words made an impression, on the assembly, which could not be mistaken or resisted; and as Lafayette ended, Lucien himself bowed respectfully to him, and, without resuming his speech [illegible]

It was determined [illegible] deputation of five members from each chamber, to meet the grand council of the ministers, and deliberate in committee, on the measures to be taken. This body sat during the night, under the presidency of Cambaceres, arch chancellor of the empire. Lafayette moved, that a deputation should be sent to Napoleon, demanding his abdication. The arch chancellor refused to put the motion; but it was as much decided, as if it had been formally carried. The next morning, June 22d, the emperor sent in his abdication, and Lafayette was on the committee that went to the Thuilleries to thank him for it, on behalf of the nation.

A crude, provisional government, was now establish by the two chambers, which lasted only a few days, and whose principle measure, was the sending a deputation to the allied powers, of which Lafayette was the head, to endeavor to stop the invasion of France. This of course failed, as had been foreseen; Paris surrendered on the 3d of July, and what remained of the representative government, which Bonaparte had created for his own purposes, but which Lafayette had turned against him, was soon afterwards dissolved. Its doors were found guarded on the morning of the 8th, but by what authority has never been known; and the members met at Lafayette's house, entered their formal protest, and went quietly to their own homes.

(To be continued.)

The Dog.—An affecting anecdote was a short time since related in the French papers: A young man took a dog into a boat, rowed to the centre of the stream of the Seine, and threw the animal over, with an intent to drown him.—The poor dog often tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till over-balancing himself, he fell over board. As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream, he left the boat and held him above water till help arrived from the shore, and his life was saved.

If those actions which are hidden from the world's eye be good, they are the finest of our lives.

LOST,

A SMALL GOLD WATCH, single cased, having to it when lost a dark ribbon chain, with a gold ring slide and key. I will give a reward of ten dollars to any one who will return said watch to me.

Wm. B. Grove.

April 15. 70—3w

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received, and will be opened by the 15th of the present month, a large and elegant assortment of

British, French, India, and Domestic
GOODS,

embracing every article common to be kept in a well assorted country store.

These goods having been purchased with cash, by the proprietor himself, in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, induces him to believe that he can and will sell them on as good terms as they can be had in any part of the state.

In addition to the above, he expects to receive in a few days,

7 hogsheads Orleans sugars,
38 bags prime green coffee,
4 bags alspice and pepper,
1000 lbs. loaf sugar,
2 tons Baltimore castings,
12 boxes mould candles,
30 boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
100 kegs London white lead,
300 lbs. Venetian red,
10 boxes crome yellow,
100 lbs. verdigris,
2 seroons Spanish flotant indigo,
1 tierce madder,
50 lbs. quicksilver,
36 bottles aquafortis,
150 first rate Russia rabbit skins,
20 doz. morocco skins,
10 gallons spirits of wine,
200 pieces assorted galloon bindings & bands
Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson, and hyson skin Teas,
Teneriffe and Malaga wine,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d and 4d cut nails,

with every other article in the grocery and paint line usually kept; and with the offer of his sincere thanks to his old customers, he solicits a continuance of their favours.

Henry Humphreys.

Greensborough, April 4. 68—6

Will be Sold,

ON the fourth Monday in May next, the corner house now occupied by Mrs. Hannah Harris. Also the Store House occupied by Wm. H. Phillips, late the property of Wm. H. Whitted, deceased. The payments will be as follow, viz. one third on the first day of January next, the balance in two equal annual instalments, to bear interest from the first day of January, 1826.

J. Webb, Ex'r

April 26.

NOTI

THE subscriber has [illegible] tor to the last [illegible] William H. Whi[illegible] term of Orange [illegible] notice to all [illegible] said dec[illegible] the ti[illegible] be p[illegible]